IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please revise the specification as follows. The changes being made to the specification correct the inadvertent use of "abs" instead of "ads" when describing the adsorbent.

The paragraph beginning on line 4 of page 1 should read:

The present invention relates to a biological process for decontaminating mycotoxins which are present in a liquid dietary product by adsorbing ~~absorbing~~ the mycotoxins on insoluble plant fibers, to a brewing process which comprises at least one step of decontamination in accordance with this process, and to the at least partially detoxified dietary products which can be obtained by implementing such a process.

The paragraph beginning on line 26 of page 7 should read:

The present invention therefore relates to a biological process for decontaminating mycotoxins in a liquid dietary medium, characterized in that it comprises at least the following steps:

- adsorbing at least a part of the mycotoxins, which are likely to be present in the liquid dietary medium to be decontaminated, by bringing said medium into contact with insoluble plant fibers, and
- removing said fibers on which the mycotoxins are adsorbed ~~absorbed~~.

The paragraph beginning on line 1 of page 10 should read:

As far as the adsorption ~~absorption~~ of deoxynivalenol (DON) is concerned, preference is given to using Adfimax® 95, Adfimax® 48 or Adfimax® 90 or their mixtures.

The paragraph beginning on line 3 of page 11 should read:

In addition, and in order to avoid any adsorption ~~absorption~~ of the medium by the fibers in connection with the latter being brought into contact with the liquid dietary medium to be decontaminated, the process according to the invention also preferably comprises a preliminary step during which the fibers are hydrated. This preliminary hydration of the fibers does not significantly affect their potential for adsorption ~~absorption~~ vis-à-vis the mycotoxins.

The paragraph beginning on line 8 of page 17 should read:

According to a second embodiment of this process, the step of bringing the liquid medium to be decontaminated into contact is carried out before the step of filtering a wort which is fermented and, where appropriate, matured, by bringing this wort into contact with insoluble, preferably hydrated, plant fibers, with said fibers on which the mycotoxins are now adsorbed ~~absorbed~~, being removed by the step of filtering the fermented wort (beer).

The paragraph beginning on line 8 of page 13 should read:

A predetermined quantity of Adfimax® BW fibers (20 g/l) is mixed with 47 ml of clarified wort which is contaminated with 1.5 μg of OTA/l. The contents of the tube are then homogenized by shaking manually for 30 seconds, after which the tube is placed to be stirred at 90 revolutions per minute (rpm) for 45 minutes in a room which is thermostated at 25°C. A control treatment (control) without ~~absorbent~~ adsorbent, that is to say without plant fiber, is also implemented in the case of each experiment in order to check for any possible spontaneous disappearance of OTA. Each assay is carried out in triplicate.

The paragraph beginning on line 11 of page 23 should read:

The adsorption ~~absorption~~ values are then compared using Freundlich's empirical isotherm, which is given by the following equation (I):

$$C_a = k*C_r^n \qquad (I)$$

in which:

- C_a is the quantity of OTA which is ~~absorbed~~ adsorbed by unit weight of adsorbent (μg/g);
- C_r is the concentration of ~~unabsorbed~~ unadsorbed OTA at equilibrium (μg/ml);
- k is a constant relating to the adsorption ~~absorption~~ capacity of the adsorbent for OTA, and
- n is a constant relating to the affinity of the adsorbent for OTA.

The paragraph beginning on line 15 of page 33 should read:

The aim of this example is to study in vitro the impact of the micronization of different insoluble plant fibers on the quantity of aflatoxin B1 (AFB1) ~~absorbed~~ adsorbed.

The paragraph beginning on line 27 of page 33 should read:

This study was carried out in a model medium consisting of 25 ml of PBS solution at pH = 3 (25 ml per bottle), with each bottle being contaminated with approximately 8 ppb of AFB1. The plant fibers are the introduced into the contaminated medium at the rate of 20 g/l. Each bottle is stored for 45 minutes on a shaking table in a dark room at a temperature of 25°C. The bottles are then centrifuged at 3000 rpm and at 25°C for 10 minutes. The supernatant is then recovered so as to stop the adsorption of the AFB1 by the fibers and the concentration of residual (that is ~~unabsorbed~~ unadsorbed) AFB1 is assayed in each of the supernatants using an ELISA test ("Veratox® for Aflatoxin HS", sold by Neogen Corporation, USA). Each of these experiments is carried out in triplicate.

The paragraph beginning on line 18 of page 35 should read:

These results show that the micronized wheat fibers are markedly more efficient with regard to ~~absorbing~~ adsorbing the AFB1.

The paragraph beginning on line 21 of page 35 should read:

From the commercial point of view, it is interesting to note that the 0.75% dose of micronized wheat fibers has the same effect as the 5% dose of the same,

nonmicronized fiber. At pH 3, both these quantities ~~absorb~~ adsorb 50% of the AFB1 in the model medium, which was initially contaminated with approximately 8 ppb. Consequently, the use of micronized plant fibers is of great commercial interest insofar as it makes it possible to decrease the quantity of raw material which is required for adsorbing a given quantity of mycotoxins ~~microtoxins~~.